MENDS HIS OUBLN POLICY.

upon. These are the resolutions:

the country.

the common cause in a spirit of patriotic de-

nize as its own the interests and the honor of

"It heartily sympathines with the efforts of

the people of Cuba to secure the blessings of

suffering neighbors, while at the same time prescring the inestimable boon of peace to our own country."

Immediately on the presentation of the resolutions Mr. Sheyne offered his amendment, stating that he was opposed to delay and uncertainty over the Cuban question. Delay, he said, meant the extermination of thousands more of belpless Cuban men, women, and children. The Chamber might cry peace, but there never would be peace, in his opinion, so long as Spain held the rod over Cuba. His proposed amendment, which was laid on the table, was as follows:

"And be it further resolved that, while the Chamber of Commerce pledges its support to President McKinley in the present crisis, it requests that immediate steps be taken to end the unsertainty which now exists;

"And be it further resolved that in the negotiations with Spain a demand be made for proper indemnity for the loss of the Maine, and, further, that the President be requested to use his efforts to end the Cuban war at once and to obtain complete independence for Cuba by peace able means if possible, if not, by force of arms if necessary."

It was decided to transmit the resolutions by

able means it possible, it not, by force of arms if necessary."

It was decided to transmit the resolutions by telegraph to President McKinley, Speaker Reed, and Chairman Davis of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Charles A. Schieren of the committee appointed by the Chamber to solicit contributions for Cuban relief made an appeal for further aid. He said that up to date the Central Cuban Relief Committee of this city had received over \$100,000 in cash and upward of 1.500 tons of provisions, clothing, and other supplies.

supplies.

The amendments to the by-laws of the Chamber, proposed at the last monthly emeting by Francis C. Moore, one of which made it necessary for 20 per cent. of the total membership to constitute a quorum at any meeting instead of eleven members, as at present, was voted down.

AN ARMY OF THEMSELVES.

The war spirit has reached the General Post

office building in this city, and is beginning to

disarrange the routine of things there. Capt.

Alfred B. Fry, chief engineer of United States

public buildings in this city and immediate

vicinity, has been detached from duty and sent

with a number of his machinists to repair the

Gen. W. W. Kirkland, who served as a Briga-

dier-General in Hoke's Division in the Southern

Army during the civil war, and who is now an attaché of the Post Office inquiry department,

has tendered his services to the Government in

case of war. Scores of letter carriers and clerks

in the General Post Office and its branches have

The postal employees in this city number more

than 4,000 men. About 10 per cent, of them are

veterans of the civil war and more than 15 per

cent, are members of the National Guard, Repre-

sentatives of these men and of other Post Office

employees who declare they will enlist in case

of war have asked Postmaster Van Cott whether

WOMEN FOLUNTEER AS NURSES.

Iwenty of Them, in Navy Blue, Offer to Serve

On a Hospital Ship.

Ellen Enright, Vice-President of the Grad-

uate Nurses' Protective Association, wrote the

following letter, on March 10, to Surgeon-Gen-

"The Graduate Nurses' Protective Associa

tion of the State of New York, having observed

through the medium of the newspapers that

Surgeon-General Van Reypen is fitting out a

surgeon-General van Reypen is fitting out a hospital vessel to be used in event of war with Soain, offers the services of twenty graduate trained nurses."

Shortly afterward a reply was received saying that the letter had been put on file and that the offer would be considered should an emergency

Stock Brokers Hase the Man Who Hoved to Reep Open on Good Friday.

C. G. Peters is the man who on the floor of the

Stock Exchange on Tuesday moved that the Governing Committee reacind its action closing

the Exchange on Good Friday. This motion was

adopted by the members because it was antici-

pated at that time that President McKinley

would send in his Cuban message to Congress

Shipping Pield Guns and Projectiles

guns were shipped from the Watervliet arsenal,

eral W. K. Van Reypen, at Washington:

old monitors at League Island.

declared their desire to enlist.

The Post Office Employees of This City Anxiou

Mr. Grosvenor-That is not true. Mr. Quigg-It is as true as the other things the gentleman bas uttered.

Mr. Lents read the copy of the joint note of the Powers substitted to President McKinley and added: "We have no existing differences with Spain. We have 266 assassinated Americans, and if we had any American manhood we would give to the-

Here applause on the floor and in the salleries drowned the speaker's voice. When order was restored Mr. Lents proceded, in the midst of increasing excilement and confusion;

"It was presented yesterday that the reason this Congress did not receive a message was because Gen. Lee, in Cuba, saked for delay. The real thought back of that delay was that stocks might be held up. Ever since March 8 1897, this Administration has been doing something to raise the price of stocks. And these very men are now with their shoulders under the market try-ing to haid it up, and if we declare for the indenee of Cuba, Spanish securities go down and other stocks upon the market go down in sympathy. The people who are bulling the market in Wall street to-day realize that the ars will have their innings. That is the secret of the Administration's policy this day and this

Mr. Lentz tried to get an extension of time, but the indignation among Republicans was so great that it was promptly refused, as was also his request to be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record, although Gen. Grosvenor asked that this be granted, saying that he cortainly couldn't write anything worse than what he had already said.

Gen. Grosvepor had been an interested listener to Lenti's speech and the Republicans turned to him for a response. They were not disappeinted. His face flushing, gesticulating rigorously, and his utterance frequently choked by the intensity of his feelings, he commanded

close attention on all hands.
"My distinguished colleague," he began, " has projected a long speech here upon a state-ment of facts made by himself, and for which he binds himself as a representative of the people. Standing in his own place he declares that no message came from Gen. Lee yesterday, that it was a fake report, that it was false, and that it was given out for the corrupt purpose by the President of the United States to affect the stock market. I answer that statement by saying that each and every detail of that statement is without windffeation absolutely false. [Ap plause. I femly pon the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Berry), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to say whether I tell the truth or not, when I say that such a desnatch was received from Gen. Lee and was read by the Hon, Albert S. Berry of Kentucky, There is the answer. And that is the character of the sort of assaults that are being made on American honor and on the integrity of the President of the United States. Not only did a despatch come yesterday, but one came the day before appealing to the President of the United States. I read the telegram, and there are twenty men on this floor now that read the telegram, both Democrats and Republicans, It was read to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and each and every one of them, without qualification, coincided with the policy of the President not to send the message in here at that time. I say again that yesterday a most carnest and urgent protest came from Gen. Lee. Is Gen. Lee at one end of the ticker! Some men can ascribe corrupt motives to other men. How they ever became educated to the idea that all men are corrupt I leave to your imagination."

Mr. Lentz-If you knew this day before yes terday, why did you let the House and galleries fill up with people and sit here and say nothing about it while Wall street was speculating

Mr. Grosvenor-Wall street was not specu lating upon it. That story is as false as the other. It is absolutely untrue. How could I all of it. I say to the gentleman that the Presi dent intended to disregard the telegram, and had his message signed and scaled and ready to be transmitted to both houses: but, yesterday morning, when the final protest in the name of umanity came, as I have said, it was read before the committees of the two houses, and without a dissenting voice they advised the President against sending the message here. Let me answer another proposition made by the gentleman from Ohio. He made a statement that the representatives of the great powers in this city have called on the President and false. There is not one word about delay. What the gentleman did not read is the response that the President made, in which he put an end, without qualification, to all suggestions of delay or interference in any way whatever. Now, the gentleman in arraigning the President to sending a message to the enemy, showing them that here in the midst of this House of Representatives is a man who will charge the President of the United States with a corrupt rpose, with a corrupt intention, with attempting to stop the progress of the great march of

patriotism. [Jeers on the Democratic side.]
The House was operating under the fiveminute rule, and when Gen, Grosvenor's time was up there were objections by Democrata to his continuing, but these were ultimately over come, and he went on to discuss the note of the powers, which Mr. Lentz said had been sent for delay. He read the President's reply and said: "That is what he said. Is there anything about "halting" or "calling time," or "delay" in it? Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.)-Will the gentle

the President is to be !. Mr. Greavenor-The gentleman from Tennes-

see knows that such a question is improper, and I think I can probably better answer it by asking if the gentleman knows what the "con trolling powers" on his side of the House will be doing about next Monday ! [Laughter.] Mr. Bailey (Dem. Tex.)-There have been no

man please give the House what the policy of

seceders on this side of the hall; no men holding caucuses for the fast week or two as they have been on that side. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Grosvenor—I think I remember an occa-sio , not forty-eight hours old, when a certain gentleman most vigorously and violently made an enslaught, on constitutional grounds, on a war measure brought forward by the Republicans, and I think I remember to have seen the

hat is the gentleman from New York. Mr. Grosvenor-I was pointing out how degraded men can get when driven by the exigencies of a political debate to stand up in vio-

lation of the rules of this House, in violation of gentlemanly propriety, and denounce by name enstors of the United States who cannot reply. Now, let us see how this situation stands. The gentleman is greatly worried about bonds and he read the name of John J. McCook. How does he and the gentleman from Ohio stand with reference to this? I will show you that they are parties in a great conspiracy-one wittingly so, the other, I trust, ignorantly so, Who is John J. McCook! He is the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, behind which stands four hundred millions more or less of bonds that can be validated by the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States, and they will be destroyed by a policy that drives Spain out of Cuba in the in-

terest of the American people. [Applause.] Mr. Lents-Was it not announced that this same J. J. McCook was to be a member of the present Cabinet !

Mr. Grosvenor-I will tell you who John J. McCook is. He represents an interest running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and If he could get the United States to make a ecognition of the independence of Cubs and then fight to cetablish it by the United States, at a cost of a thousand million dollars, the holders of these bogus bonds will realize four hundred million dollars and collect the money. That is where the bonds come in. [Sensation in the House and galleries.] Let us take the other side. They are talking about bends all the time. Let us take the other side. I was told some time ago, just before the time that this trouble broke out, that a man in the city of New York sold short on the market to an extent that if the condition that things were in prior to the breaking out of this Cuban trouble continued he would have been absolutely ruined, although his cetate is a very wealthy one. I have been told that from that day to this any proposition to provoke Spain to war, any motion that would cause war between Spain and the United States, has been promoted by that gentleman, because the moment war is declared the short side of the market will put millions of dollars into his pocket.

Several members on the Democratic side-Who is it ! Without answering Mr. Grosvenor went on: The gentleman says there is going to be no war. He knows it because the money interest is opposed to it. I say to the gentleman that the strongest stand that has been taken for putting an end to this war has been taken by the men representing the greatest amount of money in the United States. Why ! Men of vast means do not act foolish very often. Why is it that every manufacturer in the United States wants an end put to this war! Because they want hings to get back again to where they were before this agitation began. Why is it that the United States wants to put an end to this unpertainty ! Because the revenues of the Government are being destroyed by this excitement and uncertainty. Therefore it is that the President of the United States, backed by his Cabinet and backed by the best judgment of Congress, is proceeding as rapidly as possible to put an end to this war. You made a charge that ought to condemn the President of the United States to impeachment and imprisonment. And there is no shadow of foundation for it, except your statement that Gen. Lee never sent a message egging, pleading of the President to withhold his message from Congress. I for one have felt hat it was a terrible assault upon the honor and integrity of Spain, what we did yesterday, up on the one hand the choice of insult to Spain. olemnly delivered by the President of the United States, an intimation sent to the whole world that there was danger of murder to American representatives in Cuba, or there was put, on the other side, the danger itself. We can have no more tragedy along this line until war comes to out the whole thing into the hands of tragedy. I will ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lentz) suppose the essage had gone to Congress yesterday, and appose that last night the blood of the distinguished and chivalrous gentleman from Vir-ginia (Gen. Lee) had soaked the soil of Cuba,

what would have been the verdict of the Ameri-

can people against the Administration! The

President withheld his message from Congress

upon the representation of Gen. Lee that there

vas danger of trouble there. There being no

trouble, therefore the gentleman from Ohio said that that shows there was not any truth in the statement. Mr. Ogden (Dem., La.)-Will the gentleman state whether the Administration did not first telegraph Gen. Lee, and Gen. Lee responded to it. Mr. Grosvenor-I won't answer that. If there is a man in the House so far forgetful of his dignity as an American citizen to intimate that the President of the United States has been guilty of juggling a thing like that. I will not answer it. But let us see what is involved in that insinuation. Let us see how the gentle-man stands. God help the man who has you for an advocate. [Laughter.] Is Gen. Lee a puppet? Is he a liar! Is he a scoundrel? You intimate that he sent a false despatch at the suggestion of the President. That is where you put Gen. Lce. Where does a man stand who can imagine it possible that that chivalrous gentleman was guilty of a crime like that I There was omething in the telegram that Gen. Lee sent resterday that indicated that it was in answer to a telegram sent to him. I have already told the House that the day before Gen. Lee had sent a telegram expressing fear that trouble might come. Now I have said that the Administration yesterday morning, or late the night before, inquired of Gen. Lee if he did not think he could get along notwithstanding the message was sent to Congress, and in answer to that he sent another stronger than the one first sent. I did not suppose that in this American Congress it was necessary that I should make an explanation in order to defend the President of the United States from an

Mr. Ogden-I bave made no insinuation. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor-Gentlemen, everything that has been said has been taken back. Now, if my friend from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin) will just take back one brief sentence that he said and one single word that he said, we shall have peace and recognition of independence. [Laughter.l There is nothing left now of all that has

nsinuation like that.

an one slaught, on constitutional grounds, on a war measure brought forward by the Republicans, and I think I remember to have seen the gestleman from the reach and the search of the seal of the sea

thus it is going to stand by the Administration. Now, gentlemon, let me tell you an. BACK THE PRESIDENT UP. other thing. This war will be fought under the banner of the Republican administration of thin Government, or it will never be fought at all. We may differ about how it ought to be inau gurated, and honestly. Some of you may have an opinion different from mine, and I honor you for that. But when the time comes the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States will command the column that will crush the power of Spain, or it never will be crushed. I have no more doubt that we are going to war than I have that we will live until noxt week. I may be mistaken. I pray to God that I may be mistaken. But I believe that we will go to war on a declaration substantially of Congress. My influence will be given for peace for whatever it is worth. My influence will be given to avert war; but the time is up, in my humble judgment, when we can avert it, and if peace shall provail it must come from the action of another country rather than our own. Our position is taken and we cannot recede. But let the policy of this Government be such that when the tocsin of war shall have sounded all of the civilized world will say 'America is right.' Applause.]

Gen. Grosvenor was heartfly commended by his colleagues at the conclusion of his speech, the demonstration delaying proceedings for several minutes.

Mr. Balley replied to Mr. Grosvenor's remarks about the "breaking ranks" against him on Tuesday. He said the Record would show that pefore the gentleman (Grosvenor) had spoken, he (Bailey) had announced his intention of voting for the measure. As to the war predicted by Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Bailey said it would be a war by the people and not by the Republican

party. The digression inaugurated by Mr. Lentz's speech carried the House nearly to the usual our of adjournment, but the desire to dispose of the Army bill kept the House in session until 3:45 o'clock. The committee amendments were adopted and the bill then recommitted-155 to 61—which was a practical defeat of the measure. The House on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) adjourned until Monday.

#### IN THE BENATE.

Debate Over a Proposition for Decreasing and Widening Mebile Harber.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-When the Senate met to-day there were no crowds around the Capitol, but the public galleries were all well

The House joint resolution for the establishnent of a railroad cab service at the railroad stations in Washington at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners, not to exceed those of like railroad cab service in New York, was reported, discussed, and encountered such opposi ion that it went over without action.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada proposed an amend nent to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for twenty submarine torpedo oats of the Holland type, to be completed within four months. On motion of Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) it was

ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn till Monday. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was

taken up, the pending question being the amendnent offered yesterday by Mr. Pettus (Dem. Ala.) appropriating \$200,000 for deepening and videning the channel at Mobile, so as to allow ships of war to enter the harbor and obtain conl. water, and other supplies. Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, made

point of order against the amendment, although he was in sympathy, he said, with its purpose. He added that the same proposition ad been presen ed some weeks ago by Mr. Morgan, had been referred to the Committee on merce, and had been reported unfavorably If the improvement of any harbors or rivers were shown to be necessary for national defence, no Senator would hesitate to grant all that was necessary for that purpose, but he had had a telegram from the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquiry by himself, saying that he had not recommended the appropriation for Mobile harbor.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) resented the opposi tion made by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and intimated that that committee ought to be shorn of its manifold

committee ought to be shorn of its manifold powers. He said that he would be one who would help to do \$0.

Mr. Allison repelled the implied threat, and said that he would not complain if the Senate wished to dissolve the Committee on Appropriations and do so without delay.

Mr. Morgan said that the instances which had in the past led to the dissolution of the committees and the distribution of their powers were instances where the committees had assumed the function of managing all legislation. had in the past led to the dissolution of the committees and the distribution of their powers were instances where the committees had assumed the function of managing all legislation, and he thought there was too much of that assumption in the Committee on Appropriations. He went on to refer to a statement that prominent financial men were engaged in "cornering coal" that was to be used for supplying fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. He called it a "grab" and a "monopoly," and an attempt at a "treasonable spollation of the people and the Treasury of the United States." When he and his colleague were trying to break up such a combination by supplying coal from the great mines of Birmingham. Ala, everybody was on the qui vive, and the Committee en Appropriations was ready to strike it down. He was speaking rather boldly, he said, but he felt it his duly to do so. The situation had to be looked at, and he appealed to the American people whether under those circumstances a little technical squabble on the part of the Committee on Appropriations should overrule the recommendation of the Secretary of War, who had indorsed the proposed amendment.

"I do not know." Mr. Morgan continued. "whether war is coming or not. No Senator can point to me and say that I have ever done anything to promote this war, except to state, on sworn testimony and depositions, that a state of affairs was going on which involved this country in the necessity of fighting in defence of humanity, and in defence of its name, in defence of humanity, and in defence of its name, in defence of the war who have refused to believe the truth and to act unon it, and yet I am willing to yote for the taxation of a people who are not reluctant in matters of this kind and to furnish their sons an opportunity to march forth under the flag of the United States before it gets and other war who have refused to believe the truth and to act unon it, and yet I am willing to yote for the taxation of a people who are not reluctant in matters of this kind and to furnish t

Ohio's War Appropriation a Law. COLUMBUS, O., April 7.-The Riley bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the Ohio National Guard on a war footing, passed the House to-day with only two dissenting votes, both Demo-crats, and is now a law,

KATAHDIN DELAYED BY A DEATE. ter Navigator, Lieut. Dantels, Bles Suddonty-

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COM PHILADELPHIA, April 7.-The armored ram Katabdın sailed from League Island this afternoon for Hampton Roads. Her departure was delayed some hours by the sudden death at 4 Adopted Yesterday Promisins Support in Any Event, but Deprecating clock this morning of her navigator, Lieut. War, and Beckering It a Crime When Brought Without Peremptory Necessity. David Daniels. Mr. Daniels was ill four days President McKinley's efforts to maintain with acute bronchitis and pleurisy. His death, however, was unexpected. Mr. Daniels was 42 peace were indersed by the Chamber of Com nerce at a largely attended meeting yesterday. years old. He was a graduate of the Naval Resolutions prepared by the Executive Committee were presented by J. Edward Simmons. Academy at Annapolls. Previous to the war scare he had been instructor of navigation at An effort made by C. C. Shavne to amend their the Naval Academy. On the 10th of last month peaceful terms by tacking on to them addiwhen the Katabdin was put into commissi was assigned to duty on board of her by the tional resolutions of a warlike sort was sat

Mer Beparture for Hampton Roads.

Navy Department, "The Chamber of Commerce of the State of Lieut, Peck, detailed to the old monitor Lehigh, was transferred to the Katabdin to fill New York will, as in the past, so in the future, never fail, when the republic calls, to stand by Mr. Daniels's place. The death cast a gloom over the crew of the Katahdin. She was under or rotion and self-sacrifice. It will always recogders to sall at 8 o'clock, but she did not leave her dock until 2 in the afternoon. She steamed away slowly at first, but out in midstream ter ngines were put under pressure, and her low, bottle-green hull, with only a trifle of it above civil liberty and good government. It dethe water line, shot along rapidly, throwing the plores their sufferings and stands ready to do water up from her porpoise shaped bow like ts full share in alleviating their distress. It ountain. She passed Chester, ten miles dis

sarnestly hopes that abundant and effective aid may be afforded them by peaceable means. tant, in twenty-five minutes. The Miantonomoh will get away to-morrow "It does not shrink from the troubles, sacri-Hor supposed destination is Key West. The ices, and afflictions which war brings with it trouble with her machinery was the rusting whenever war is imperatively demanded by from a long period of disuse of the valves in her the safety or the honor of the republic. But it condensers. Repairs are now under way believes that war with its incalculable horrors Water was supplied to her boilers to-day and miseries, when brought on without peremp through a hose. Twenty-five marines were detory necessity, is not only a calamity but a spatched from the yard to Fort Mifflin to-day crime—a crime from which the human conscience must recoil.

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, therefore, most heartly applauds the pacific policy so wisely, patiently, and robly pursued by President McKinley, It pledges to that policy its irm and active support, and it calls upon the representatives of the people to sustain and aid the President in his patriotic endeavor to secure justice to our suffering neighbors, while at the same time preserving the inestimable boon of peace to our own country." guard the construction of submarine work at that point.

The departure of the old war monitors Jason and Nahant for New York harbor this week will be delayed, unless the Nahant goes alone or another boat is assigned to take the place of the Jason. During a test to-day of the turret of the Jason the spindle, which rests on her keel and acts as the pivot upon which the tur ret and gun platform revolve, broke. These spindles are not used in modern turrets, and new one will have to be cost. It is believed that the Nahant will be taken to sea as soon as the New York Naval Reserves come for her. John S. Muckle, commanding the First Bat alion of Pennsylvania Naval Reserves, has re ceived from the city authorities a detailed decription of the three are boats owned by the city and used in the winter months to keep navi gation open in the Delaware channel. data will be forwarded to Admiral Bunce at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in response to his re The greatest draught of these boats is tweive feet, when coaled. The largest of the craft has surface condensing engines. The other two have non-condensing engines, and all are of the horizontal type. Each carries a searchlight. Their machinery is old, but powerful. They could be used in shallow water as transports. A resolution was introduced in City Councils to-day to loan them to the Govern nent if needed. It was unanimously adopted.

### AMERICANS FROM HAVANA

Three Native and Thirty-five Naturalized Citi-

The steamship Lampasas of the Ward line ar ved yesterday from Havana with thirty-eight cabin passengers, three of whom are native Americans. The rest are naturalized American citizens of Cuban or Spanish birth. Among the passengers was Joseph N. Escobal, an engineer of the Merritt-Chapman Company's expedition, which left Havana after salving most of the guns and ammunition of the lost battleship Maine. Mrs. M. E. Dudley, wife of Dr. Dudley of the Marine Hospital service, who is an inspector for the United States at Havana, was inspector for the United States at Havana, was also on the Lampasas. Her husband will not leave his post until tien. Lee does, and he will then go to Key West.

The body of an unidentified victim of the Maine explosion was on the Lampasas in a metallic codin. It was consigned to the navy yard at Brooklyn and will be buried with naval bonors. The body of another unidentified sailor of the Maine, which arrived on the City of Washinston, was buried in the Naval Cemetery yesterday.

tery yesterday.

Most of the passengers were connected with
American houses in Havana, or as buyers or
agents represented firms in the United States.
They say that the United States Marine Hospital They say that the United States Marine Hospital inspectors were besieged five days ago, when the Lampasas left Havana, with American citizens anxious to get certificates of vaccination and acclimatization, so they would not be detained at Quarantine at this port or any other American port for which they intended to sail. The volunteers had begun to parade the streets on Sunday last and were insulting Americans. The Lampasas's passengers thought that very little provocation would be necessary to incite the volunteers to violence toward Americans.

## WILL WELCOME INTERVENTION. Philadelphia Cubana Repudiate the Alleged

of war have asked Postmaster Van Cott whether they would permanently sacrifice their Post Office employment if they should go to the front. Mr. Van Cott believes that their places would be kept onen for them, but in order to be certain about it he wrote to the department at Washington for instructions. He has received an acknowledgment of the receipt of his communication, with the assurance that the law upon the subject is being looked into.

Action toward the formation of a home guard regiment of letter carriers is being taken, and the project is meeting with ready response.

"Our younger men do not take very kindly to this idea, however," said Richard Van Cott, superintendent of city delivery, yesterday. "They say that if they are to call at they want active work. There is not a better drilled body of men in this city then our letter carriers, and the character of their work has especially fitted them for the fatigue and hardships of campaigning. A man who can do a letter carrier's work in all sorts of weather and under all the condi-Remarks of Mr. Rubens. PRILADELPHIA April 7 - Representative Co. ban residents of this city flatly repudiate the statement attributed to Horatio S. Rubens in New York yesterday that the Cuban revolutionists would resent intervention by the United States on the plans at present proposed. On the publication of this statement Dr. John Guiteras and Gen. Emilio Nunez, the most active promoters in Philadelphia of the cause of Luban independence, hastened to Washington, and a despatch from them re-

Washington, and a despatch from them received here to-day reads:

"Cubans protest against autonomist scheme, but never against American intervention, whatever form it may take, with a view to expel Spaniards from the continent. We are for independence first; but no matter how the Spanish flag goes down we are satisfied."

To those intimately acquainted with the condition of opinion in the Junta, this pronunciamento of Rubens at once promised a serious rupture in the counsels of those who have been co-operating in this country with the patriots in Cuba.

From the beginning of the war the Cubans have steadily bent all their energies to securing intervention by the United States. The possibility of annexation has ever remained a factor demanding consideration, but its discussion has been studiously avoided in order that the conflicting opinions in the Junta might not weaken the united front which it was essential this small but ardent body should present to the world.

MRS. HENNEKES WANTS REVENGE. Her Only Son Went Down on the Maine-Her Idea of Patriotism.

CINCINNATI, April 7 .- Mrs. Hennokes, mother of Seaman George Hennekes, one of the identi-fied Maine victims, sent the following communication to the local newspapers to-day:
"I am an American-born woman. From my

offer would be considered should an emergency arise.

At the regular monthly meeting held yester day at the rooms of St. Barnabas Guild, 144th street and Fifth avenue, the two letters were submitted and heartly approved. A uniform was adopted and it was decided that the newspapers be asked to announce that any nurses wishing to become members of the party may apply to Miss Ellen Enright, at 10 West 125th street. apply to Miss Ellen Enright, at 10 West 125th street.

The uniform the nurses will wear will consist of a navy blue India silk waiss and skirt with a white apron and a white kerchief. India silk is chosen as the material because it is light and may be rolled into a very small bundle, and because after being washed it looks neat without being froned. For travelling, long closks of a color not yet decided upon and Alpine hats of navy blue will be worn. childhood my heart and my soul were stirred childhood my heart and my soul were stirred with the patriotism inspired by national poetry and song. I had an only son, in whom I instilled the patriotism which my sex denied me the expression. I save him to his country in the simple faith that the nation would be as loyal to him as he to the nation. Six weeks have elapsed since his life was sacrificed on the altar of his duty and yet no steps have been taken to avenge the wrong. There is talk of peace and delay. Would the President or Congress ask for delay if their only son were sleeping in Havana harbor!

"Mrs. Rosy Henneres." EXCHANGE WOULD IT WERE SHUT.

Arrangements to Transport Jersey Troops. Arrangements have been made with the Penn sylvania Railroad Company to transport the National Guard of New Jersey to the coast just as soon as they are ordered on duty. The soldiers will be sent to the State camp at Sea Girt and will there await the orders of the Nationa Government. The railroad company can ge special trains in readiness at two hours notice would send in his Cuban message to Congress before Friday. Under the circumstances Peters was hazed by his fellow members yesterday afternoon. The brokers were inclined to think that, in the absence of the message, business would be dull enough to-day to make them wish the Exchange were closed. They seized upon Mr. Peters, rushed him around the floor, pulled his hir, disarranged his attire, and generally made life a burden to him. to carry all the members of the National Guard to the seacoast. Van Houlen's Doremus, truck-men at 456 Henderson street, Jersey City, have tendered the use of their horses and trucks to Col. Smith to convey the baggage and equip-ments of the Fourth Regiment to the Pennsyl-vania Raifroad depot free of cost.

# Commanders of the Old Monitors

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Commanding officers TROY, April 7.-Yesterday ten 3.2-inch field for the war-time monitors to be sent to Atlantic ports from the League Island Navy Yard were as was a carload of projectiles to Fort Slocum announced to-day. Lieut. H. E. Hill will com-mand the Catskill, Lieut. C. S. Richman the Nahatt, Lieut. H. G. Peck the Lehigh, Com-mander E. T. Strong the Montauk, Commander B. S. Richards and Lieut, H. E. Pickbohn the and Fort Hamilton. The jacket was shrunk on a 12-inch tube this morning. There is still an urgent demand for machinists, and capable men can readily find employment.

> Constipation of octains essily, thoroughly, and perfectly. 25 cents.

For your new office buy Hale Desks. Export prices.

HALE CO.

Desks at export prices, 15 Stone Street, next Produce Exchange.

QUESADA ON CUB US GOVERNMENT. The Republic's Representative Refere House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Gen. D. W. Flagler, thief of Ordnance, United States Army, and Sefior Quesada, the Cuban Charge d'Affaires in Washington, were before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Gen. Flagler's state ments to the committee were satisfactory and assuring. He said that there was no longer any anxiety regarding the supply of ammunition powder, and projectiles for our coast defence and that the defences themselves were in a con lition to protect the harbors and cities from at tack by a foreign foe. The General was o opinion, however, that the entire scheme of fortifications and coast defences, upon which the department and Congress had been working the past ten years, should be fully carried out in order that the exposed coasts might be fully protected against all probable assault.

Senor Quesada's answers to questions regard ing the Cuban Government were heard with much interest by the committee. He recited the history of the insurrection and theorganization of the Government now under the Presidency of Maso. The Government originated in a constituent assembly convened by Marti three years ago. That assembly vested the central authority of the republic in a council pending the establishment of peace, When that has been secured the question of forming a permanent Government will be left to the people. That council consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, and Interior, the last of whom is also Postmaster. To this council is intrusted the exercise of executive and legislative functions. In carrying out the milliary Government the Council has appointed a Governor and Lieutenant Governor in each of the provinces, and prefects and sub-prefects of the cities and towns. These officers execute and construct he laws, which come to them in the shape of edicts from the council. The beadquarters or capital of the republic at present is Agramonte, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, of which Cespedes is Governor. The last previous capital was Cubitas. The insurgent forces are in command of all the provinces of the island. They had invaded Havana and Matanzas to such an extent as to be able to exact toll from merchants in the towns near those cities. Occupation of these is not permanent, however. The Council, in the year 1816-7, received a revenue of \$400,000, chiefly from taxes on sugar and lumber. There are five newspapers published in the territory governed by the Council.

Mr. Quigg asked Schor Quesada what relation existed between the Council and Gen. This being so, Mr. Quigg inquired wby in the publication to Cubana and executed them.

This being so, Mr. Quigg inquired wby in the publication to Cubana and to the world of manifestores or other communications they appeared over the signature of Gomez and not of Maso. Nobody, he said, knew of the latter in connection with Cuban affairs.

Señor Quesada explained this by saying that Gomez, as commander of the army, was in a better position the history of the insurrection and the organiza tion of the Government now under the Presi-dency of Maso. The Government origi-

CARS READY FOR MILITIA.

of Thom Placed on a Side Truck in Star ford, Conn., for Instant Use. STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.-Five care have

been switched to the siding here to be used in case of necessity to transport the companies of the National Guard in this neighborhood in case the Connecticut Brigade is called out. In the event of war being declared the soldiers rendezvous at the Niantic camp ground. Capt. Augustus Cornell, the State Armorer, has been in the regiments. The brigade could be made comfortable in camp at a few hours' notice. Col. Gerado Portela y de Lacfuents, an officer

in the insurgent army in Cuba, is recuperating near here from a wound inflicted by a Spanish rifle bullet in an engagement in Cubs. In case of war between Spain and the United States the Colonel will return to Cuba at once. In such event he said that he thought the war would be very short and should be over in two months. He said that while most of the flighting would probably be on the sea, aided by the insurgens United States troops could easily blockade Havana and the smaller cities of Cuba. The insurgent troops were in better condition than ever, he said.

New Haven, Conn., April 7.—Commander Edward G. Buckland of the Naval Battalion left here this afternoon to recruit a new company of naval reserves in Bridgeport. There are two companies now in the Connecticut batevent he said that he thought the war would be

left here this afternoon to recruit a new company of naval reserves in Bridgeport. There are two companies now in the Connecticut battallon, one here and the other in Hartford, Commander Buckland has about fifty applications from recruits who are eager to join the battalion. They come from many of the interior lowns of the State.

Prof. William H. Bishop, the leading instructor in Spanish at Yale, is warm in his praises of the Queen Regent. He has spent summers at San Sebastian, near the royal family, and says of the Queen Regent and King:

"During my visits to San Sebastian I saw the Queen Regent and King:

"During my visits to San Sebastian I saw the Ring playing on the beach with the other children. The Queen Regent reminds one much of the character of Queen Victoria, except that the Spanish Queen is far more forceful because of her youth. She is an active impulse in the Spanish Government. Her character is all that is good and virtuous. She never stends the national Spanish p stime, the bull fight, and she never allows the young King to be present. The Spaniaria are, I think, even more patriotic than the Americans. They will give their last dollar to fight for their country. Their history is a record of the most stubborn resistance to invasion."

WAR RISKS CUT IN TWO. Storine Underwriters Think the Risk to Ship-

The marine underwriters cut the war risk rates in two yesterday. The rate on steamships and coasting vessels between this port and Gulf ports, which has ruled at 1 per cent., was reduced to 12 of 1 per cent. On sailing vessels to or from West Indian ports and ports on the east coast of South America the rate, which has been coast of South America the rate, which has been 5 per cent. Was cut so that it ranged from 2 to 2½ per cent. The rate on steamships to or from the same ports has been 1½ to 2 per cent. and it was retuced to 1 per cent. On neutral vessels there was not so material a change. To or from the West Index or South America rates on such vessels ruled at ½ to ½ of 1 per cent, on a filing vessels and ½ of 1 per cent, on steamships. It was reported that war risks had been written vestorday on grain elevators at several Southern ports, chiefly Galveston and other gulf ports, at various fractions of 1 percent.

War Veteraus Ready to Fight Again

LYONS, N. Y., April 7 .- Justice of the Peace Harvey Stanford of Ontario, a veteran of the

enlist a company of volunteers in the town of and Spain is declared. Justice Stanford enlisted Sept. S. 1861, in the Eighth New York Cavairy, and was discharged June 27, 1865, with the regiment. War feeling in tentric runs very high at present. Capt. William Birdsall will, in case war is declared, case a company and start to the front. Capt. Birdsall served through the civil war with the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and, although about 60 years of age, is ready to go to the front again with a company, many of the members of which will be veterans of the civil war. and Spain is declared. Justice Stanford enlisted

Leading Kentuckinns Ask to Enlist. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7 .- Gov. Bradley this

citizons who have tendered their services for enlistment. Among them are Col. Castleman, Col. Gaither, ex-Congressman Owens and Col. Bennet Young, a famous Confederate under Morgan.

Our Boys' Clothing Is Low In Price:

We manufacture in large quantities. Buy materials at the largest discounts. Use economy wherever it does not inter-fere with quality. Do not charge a middleman's profit.

Consequently the same quality of clothing cannot be made for less; and lower prices mean simply poorer goods.

Saller Suita, \$4,83 to \$7,75.
Jacket Suita, \$5,00 to \$9,00,
Youths' Suita, long trousers, \$10 to \$16.
Tepcoats, \$3,50 to \$10,50,

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precisely how to handle patent leather to get the best possible out of it-tor you.

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REYNIER Kid Gloves.

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Oculiste' prescriptions filled. Factory on premises. Quick repairing. OPEN EVENINGS, Phone 1968-88.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

REAL KID GLOVES, FOUR BUTTON EMBROIDERED, \$1.00 Per Pair.

War Will Not Interrupt Belief Work.

In view of the present uncertain conditions In view of the present uncertain conditions confronting the work of relief, the Central Cuban Relief Committee announces that should the ports of Cuba be temporarily closed by bostilities all supplies coming forward will be taken care of at the Ferry street warehouse and in warehouses gratuitously provided by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and held in readiness for shipment to the Red Cross Sodety in Cuba at the first opportunity. The committee will see that any food of a perishable nature is promptly sold and the proceeds invested in nouperishable supplies whenever demanded.

Six-Voar Naval Cadets Report.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—Six naval cadets of the six-year class reported at the Naval Academy to-day for final graduation. This class will be ordered to see if required. Among those was reported was Charles M. Tozor of New York.